Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER :—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM :—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1840. **3,157.**

FOR LIVERPOOL direct, the fine Ship "SHANNON," of 758 Tons, ADAM KELLOCK, Commander, has good accommodation for passengers, and, having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. —For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. KELLOCK at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co.

Bombay, 8th May, 1849.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The First Class Ship "ORESTES," 529 Tons, THOS. SMITH, Commander, will sail early in May, and has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or Passage apply to Captain SMITH or to Messrs. HIGGINSON and CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 8th May 1840.

FOR PASSAGE TO PENANG OR SINGAPORE.—The fast sailing Barque "SINGAPORE," J. HAMILTON, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on the 20th instant. For Passage apply to Captain HAMILTON or to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Bombay, 8th May 1840.

FOR SALE.

AT THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S OFFICE.

THE Society's Report 2 Rs. per Copy.

Manual of Gardening by Dr. R. Riddell 1 Rupee per Copy.

Second volume of the Calcutta Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Transaction 7 Rs. per Copy.

Catalogue of Plants growing in Bombay and its vicinity by the late J. Graham 3 Rs. 8 As. per Copy.

The introduction of Silk and the cultivation of the Mulberry by Dr. Charles Lush, 4 Annas per Copy.

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1840.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co. opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees.....	...	116	each.
Half D..	,, ,,.....	... 58½	,,
Quarter Do.	,, ,, ...	... 29½	,,
Eighth Do.	,, ,, ...	... 15	,,

TERMS CASH.

THE SIXTY SIXTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the Second Class of the above Lottery are for Sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co. at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees.		86	each.
Half Do.	,, ...	43	,,
Quarter Do.	,, ...	21½	,,
Eighth Do.	,, ...	11	,,

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 8th May 1840.

NOTICE.

WANTED a few good able English Compositors, salaries handsome. Apply to the Printer of this paper.

Gazette Office, 8th May 1840.

A Masquerade Ball and Supper will be given at the Racket Court Hotel, on Tuesday May 12th.—To commence at 9 P. M. Single Admission Ticket 2 Rupees.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYATT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 8th May 1840.

ON Wednesday next the 13th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following goods. An Invoice of Town made Shoes, consisting of Stout laced, double tied, full, and half dress Gentlemen's Shoes, Bridles, and Saddles by "Salmons," Foraging and Fancy Caps, a Staff Officer's Cocked Hat and a Saddle Cloth, several pieces of Green Cloth.

The remains of an Invoice of Clothing from the well known maker "McCallam," a quantity of Oilman's Stores just imported viz. Hams, Raspberry Jams, Jars of Red Herrings, Anchovy and Herring Paste; Berkley and Glocester Cheese, Shiraz Wine, and a quantity of Ripe Bottled Beer.

AT noon, two Madras built Pallanquins, any Horses or Cattle offering, and a Suit of Sails belonging to the late Ship "*Hannah.*"

LONDON MADE SADDLERY.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of the above from a first rate Maker, consisting of Buggy Harness, Gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, Martingales, &c. &c.

FOR SALE.—A very Stylish London built Britzka, with German Blinds, Lamps, with every thing complete and in excellent order.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE.—A neat light Office Shigram in good order.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each..	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles.....	,,	1
Policies of Insurance.....	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set.....	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds.....	,,	8
Bills of Lading.....	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each.....	,,	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press. and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 8th May 1840.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1840.

No. 308 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Government of India, to declare Sukker and Kurrachee, Brigades of the 2nd Class.

No. 309 of 1840.—The following extracts from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 2nd of July, is published for general information.

Letter dated 26th February 1839. (No. 19.)

Transmitfor favorable consideration, and aplication,

66. Your recommendation in favor of Mrs. Hathway, from the Widow of the late Surgeon L. Hathway, for will be attained to. admission to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund

No. 310 of 1840.—The General Order No. 197, dated 21st March last, appointing Captain S. V. Hart, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment, to act as Executive Engineer at Kurrachee, is cancelled, and Captain G. Boyd, of the same Regiment, is directed to continue in that appointment until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 1st May 1840

No. 311 of 1840.—Consequent on the departure of Major Jopp for Europe, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following arrangements.

Major Waddington is confirmed as Superintending Engineer of the Southern Provinces.

Brevet Major T. B. Jervis, to be Superintending Engineer of the Northern Provinces.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1840

No. 312 of 1840.—Leave of absence to Van Dieman's Land, for eighteen months, is granted to Ensign G. E. Ashburner, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

No. 313 of 1840.—Lieutenant R. Jeffery, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to retire from the Service.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1840.

No. 314 of 1840.—The service of Serjeant Assistant Overseer H. G. Wilcox, are placed at the disposal of the Military Board, as a temporary measure, for employment as a Clerk in the Department of Public Works.

No. 315 of 1840.—By a resolution of Government, passed in the Political Department under date 25th ultimo, Ensign H. E. Adams, of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, has been confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant to the Sawunt Warree Local Corps.

No. 316 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Chatterton is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for the purpose of relieving Assistant Surgeon Black from the charge of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, in addition to his present duties with the Guzerat Irregular Horse.

No. 317 of 1840.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Captain W. Brett of the Regiment of Artillery, for the benefit of his health.

No. 318 of 1840.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Lieutenant J. M. Glasse of the Regiment of Artillery, for the benefit of his health.

No. 319 of 1840.—A furlough to Europe for three years is granted to Ensign J. A. Evans of the 2nd European Regiment, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1840.

No. 320 of 1840.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date 29th ultimo, Assistant Surgeon D. A. Carnegie, has been appointed to the medical charge of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1840.

No. 321 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed :—

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Ovans, commanding at Sattara, dated the 25th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Terry of the Artillery, to act as Line Adjutant at Sattara, during the absence of Lieutenant Thomas on leave at the Presidency.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel Manson. C. B. dated 9th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant R. C. Warmald, to act as Adjutant and Quarter master to the 1st Battalion of Artillery, during the absense of Lieutenant Glasse on sick certificate.

An order by Major Cavaye. commanding 21st Regiment Native Infantry, dated Poona, 7th March last, appointing Lieutenant Rippon to act as Quarter Master and Pay Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Brevet Captain Stevens on leave.

No. 322 of 1840.—Captain D. Davidson, Assistant Commissary General, received charge of the Deputy Commissary General's Office from Lieutenant C. Threshie, on the 1st instant.

Golundauze Battalion.

Havildar Major Jallum Sing to be Jemedar, vice Shaik Ramzam deceased.—*Date of rank*, 7th January 1840.

No. 324 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Cannan, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service, vice Assistant Surgeon Harrison, whose time of service, in the Indian Navy has expired, and who is hereby placed at the disposal of Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 325 of 1840.—Lieutenant Hough's Services are placed at the disposal of the Civil Department, for special temporary duty.

No. 326 of 1840.—Two of the second Corporals at Head Quarters of the Engineer Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Military Board, for duty in the Department of Public Works, temporarily.

No. 327 of 1840.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department under date 4th instant, 1st Hospital Assistant Wittoo Chowan of the Golundauze Battalion, was appointed to succeed 1st Hospital Assistant Balloo Bhavoo in the Hospital of His Highness the Rajah of Sattara.

No. 328 of 1840.—Captain C. C. Rebenack. of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to act as Assistant to Major Peat, Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer and Civil Architect at the Presidency.

No. 329 of 1840.—An extension of leave until the 20th instant, is granted to Captain J. Sinclair, Commissary of Ordnance Poona Division of the Army, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1840.

Mr. F. Sims, to act as second assistant to the principal collector of Surat. This appointment to take effect from the 12th January last.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1840.

Mr. E Montgomerie, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tannah, delivered over charge of the Collectorate to Mr. Pitt, First Assistant, on the 4th instant.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins, Acting 3rd Assistant to Collector in Kandeish, is allowed leave of absence for 10 days, from the 10th instant, under Section XI of the new absentee Regulations to proceed to Asseerghur on private affairs.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence granted under date the 27th March last, to Lieutenant W. J. Morris, 2nd in command of the Bheel Corps, and Bheel Agent in Candeish, is to commence from the 2nd ultimo, instead of the 20th of the former month.

Mr. A. Malet, Political Agent in charge of the District of Petland, resumed charge of his duties on the 28th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID. *Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1840.

J. L. Philipps, Esq. assessor to the court of petty sessions, is allowed leave of absence till the 1st of January next, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills for the benefit of his health, and S. S Dickinson, Esq. is appointed to act for that gentleman during his absence.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th April 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Captain Hobson, as Post Master at Aden, and to nominate Lieut. Jenkins to that situation.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1840.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has sanctioned Assistant Surgeon Waller, Vaccinator Konkan division, being directed to join and afford medical aid to a detachment of Troops now employed on requisition duty in the Southern Konkan.

J. W. Muspratt Esq has returned to his duty in the Bombay Civil Service, on the Ship "Inglis" with permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Assistant Surgeon Nicholson, was in charge of the Civil Medical duties of Broach, from the 6th to the 25th November, and from the 4th to the 28th December last.

George Inverarity Esq. appointed by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, a Writer in the Civil Service of this Presidency, having arrived on the 29th ultimo, from England, per Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Cleopatra," is admitted on the Bombay establishment from that date.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (vizt. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1840.

No. 41 of 1840.—Agreeable to the Orders of the Honorable Court, as published in General Order No. 26. dated 23rd March last, Lieutenant Porter, and Mr. Drought, will each lose three Steps, the former Officer being placed next below Lieutenant Sanders, and the latter next below Lieutenant Gardner.

Lieutenant John P. Sanders is promoted to the Rank of Commander, leaving the date of his Commission to be settled hereafter.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1840.

No. 42 of 1840.—Assistant Surgeon Cannan is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, vice Assistant Surgeon Harrison, whose time of service in the Indian Navy has expired.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—I called this morning at the Post Office at an early hour with full expectations of having my voluminous correspondence by the "*Victoria*" as early as possible. Judge my surprize when I entered the place. I saw in the first instance—a board put up signifying that "the mail had arrived at the Post Office at 6 o'clock A. M. and would not be distributed before 10 A. M." ! ! (Four hours I declare !) However I went on and came to a little door (thro' which I saw several persons enter the mail room) where a *sepoy* stood, who barred the door on my entrace into the room where it was. I demanded admission and was rebuffed—subsequeutly I got to the windows of the Overland Mail room, and requested that my letters should be given me, when I was told that they would be handed me in "quarter less no time." Seeing no signs of my letters, I left the place with disgust and called at about half past eleven or twelve o'clock, when I made my way into the *grand* room. Here was a spectacle that had a Swift or a Pope seen, they would have shown in its *glaring* but too *true* colours. There in the centre inclining more to the left of the room might be seen the Post Master General coldly seated in his chair close to a small table perusing his crossed and recrossed letters—opposite to him the Deputy Post Master throwing up a whole lot of letters pretending to look for some very particular one! with as much consequence as a cock on a dunghill. On the left of the room in a corner, can be seen one on the establishment, probably the Head Clerk, stowing letters to his address in his pockets, and laying those for his friends aside with the air of a neglige!

On the one side of him, a vast heap of parcels &c. collected, on the other, a few letters carefully put up. With the air of a NON-SUCH he may now be seen parading *this* place—*there* he may be found wigging the under Clerks, as it were, the *actual* Master of the place. If you turn your eyes again right in an angle with this *Gent*: you will see sitting to a table a Tight Buck, carefully sorting the letters under his charge, and laying them aside in such a manner—as if he were afraid his delicate little hands would be soiled, and his nice pared nails injured. There to your right on entering the portal of this important room, Clerks of the different mercantile offices may be seen engaged in looking out for their respective office letters. Here may also be seen a few stray boxes filled with letters—there a whole pile of Parcels. Look now to the windows of the apartment and you find it filled with *sepoys* of individuals who term themselves *burrah sahibs*. Now if you turn your eyes again to the spot where the letters are collected—the Clerks of the establishment may be seen gazing on the whole scene "with careless indifference." Now the NON-SUCH may be seen entering into conversation with a confidant while his friend the Tight Buck may be found cleaning his shoes with his handkerchief. The Post Master General leaves the room, to tiff probably, his right hand man follows him, and the scene changes. Here is the NON-SUCH calling all his olfractory nerves to order, shrugging his shoulders and throwing out his breast like one of the London Swells, (for kind Mr. Editor you must know he is a tall, lanky looking fellow) and then demanding of an under Clerk "what he is about."

"Holloa" cries another voice in the mean while from the frames "hand me letters by the Steamer whiz come to day for Her Majesty's Royal Regiment 17th Foot" "yes, yes, here" cries an under Clerk and presents them to him after an hour's delay. In this way six o'clock arrives, the day is over, the establishment closed, and not half the business done. Pray Mr. Editor do call the attention of the public to this, and urge the necessity of only allowing *an hour and a half* for business. Such a set of fellows as described would do very well for a club room, but not for an establishment which requires *so much attention.*

Your very obedient servant,
A. Z.

7th May 1840.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

May 6th.—2nd Lieut. A. B. Kemball, H. Artillery, from Kurrachie.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon J. Deas, I. N,, from Suez.
do. do. Capt. C. W. Grant, Engrs., from England.
do. do. Asst. Surgeon H. T. Hathorn, from Do.
do. 7th Lieut. A. M. Molyneux,, 2d M. E. Regt., from England.
do. do. Capt. Maughan, 12th Regt. N. I., from Zyghur.
do. do. Lieut. Mead, ditto, from ditto.
do. do. Ensign Bruce, ditto, from ditto.
do. do. Ensign T. H. Ashton, 94th Regt., from England.
do. do. Ensign Walter Montrion, Infy, from England.
do. do. Ensign G. Scriven, dltto, from Eugland.

DEPARTURES.

May 7th.—Lieut. J. McGregor. G. 1. Horse, to Ahmedabad.
do. do. Ensign G. S. A. Anderson, 18th Regt., to Poonah.
do. do. Capt. Maughan, 12th Regt., to Mahabulishwar.
do. do. Major H. Hancock, 19th Regt., to Carranjah,

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—May 5th, Ship Bombay Castle, D Baxter, Master, from Manilla 3rd March and Singapoor 19th Do.

Do. 6th, The E. I. C. Schooner of War Shannon, Lieut. A. Offer, Comg., from Karrachie 2nd Instant.

Do. 6th, The E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Comg., from Suez, 21st April, Aden 29th Do. *Passengers.*—Major General Wahab, Capt. and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mr. Skinner, Mr. DeVitre, Capt. Burt, Capt. Smith, Dr. Hauthorn, Mr. Brust, Capt. Molyneux, Mr. Watson, Mr. Buckland, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Ashton, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Butson, Monsr. Challonge, Mr. DeVitre Junior, Mr. Montrion, Mr. Scriven and Mr. Mouti.

SAILED.—May 6th, Schooner Wild Irish Girl, A. Gerard, Master, to Cochin and Mauritius. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Gerard, and 2 Children.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vasels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. ..	31st May.
Lady East... ..	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...	London ..	
Ganges..... ..	Skinner and Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Neptune..	D&M. Pestonjee	London ..	Dispatch.
Sir W. Wallace.	Skinner & Co..	Singapore.	
Fort William...	J Jeejeebhoy..		
Lady Feversham	Dirom Carter & Co..		
Barossa..	Frith and Co..	Singapoor.	30th May
The Ceylon Gvt Steamer Seaforth.....	Frith and Co...	Columbo.	uncertain.
Moffatt.... ...	Do.....	London ..	30th May.
Regular... ..	Ritchie Stuart and Co	Liverpool .	dispatch.
Gondolier....	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..		

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Hugh Lindsay, Semiramis, Berenice, Cleopatra, and Victoria.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth, The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee, Sloop Clive, Schooner Constance, and Shannon, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Ganges, Colonel Newall, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Mahomedee, Magistrate, Neptune, Abbotsford, Bowlutpursad, Futtay Moombarruck, Cauderbux Khain Moombaruck, Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, Lady Feversham, Medora, Mor, Mahamudy, Doulut Savoy, Mayaram Dayaram, Faize Allum, Barossa, Shah Allum, Kusrovie, Moffatt, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Wm. Sharples, John Bull, Bucephalus, Eleanor Lancaster, Caroline, Romeo, John Knox, Shannon, Maria, Inglis, Sincapore, Pittamber Savoy, Barbara, Earl of Clare, and Bombay Castle.

PORTUGUESE.—Brig Esperanca.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus,

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Steamer Sesostris	Supt. Indian Navy	London ..	17th Feb.
Abel Gower..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	26th Dec.
*Catherine....	Forbes & Co . ..	London ..	22d Do.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	5th Feb.
Euphrates	Do. Do.....	London ..	30th Jan.
Thetis.....	Do. Do.....	London ..	18th Feb.
Tartar.....	.....	London ..	9th March
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	D. & M. Pestonjee	London ..	24th Feb.
Justina.... ..	Wooler & Co.. ..	London ..	5th March.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	17th Feb.
Competent....	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	4th Jan.
Caledona	McGregor Browg.	Liverpool	24th Feb.
*Tiinaw ara. ..	.....	Liverpool	7th Dec.
Castrian..	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	8th Dec.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	31st Jan.
Wilson..	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec.
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	22d Feb.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Liverpool	28th Jan.
British King...	Skinner & Co. ..	Clyde.. ..	
Monarch	.....	Do.. ..	30th Jan.
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	22d Feb.
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.... ..	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana..	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies& Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	
Brenda.....	.....	Salem....	25th Dec.
Calcutta	.....	Liverpool.	31st Mar.
Northumberlan	.....	London ..	5th Apr.
Sarah..... ..	.....	London .	25 Mar.
Tweed.....	.....	.....	5th Do.

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

MAY 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M
8th Friday..... ..	3 48	4 21
9th Saturday..... ..	4 56	5 33
10th Sunday..... ..	6 10	6 48

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 5TH APRIL.
„ *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

May 8—Friday.—Moon First Quarter.
9—Saturday.
10—Sunday.—{ 3rd Sunday after Easter. Battle of Lodi 1796.
11—Monday.
12—Tuesday.
13—Wednesday.
14—Thursday.—First Battle of Seringapatam 1791.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, May 8, 1840.

THE following arrivals are announced by the Shipping report since our last; May 5, Ship *Bombay Castle*, D. Baxter, Master, from Manilla 3d and Singapore 19th March; May 6, H. C. Schooner *Shannon*, Lieut. A. Offer, Commanding from Karrachee 2d Instant.

WE regret to learn that the Ship *Competent*, in coming into harbour has struck upon the rocks near the Light house. The press of business has prevented the cause, her name, but we shall supply the deficiency in our next issue.

WE have received a letter from our Agent Mr. Richardson of Cornhill, which we hasten to lay before our readers. Our Whig Ministerial Treasury orders seem to be held paramount to acts of Parliament! We have no time now to enter into the merits of the case, as we have too much other matter to discuss more immediately interesting to the public, but we shall return to the subject at an early opportunity, as it is one in which all European Society in this country is deeply concerned. Stop our Periodicals! better stop our passages home!! The following is the subjoined communication:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It is necessary that I should name to you that the Government have just issued an order from the Treasury prohibiting periodicals from being sent in future by Post, unless Postage is paid by weight, *as per Letter*, which in fact is nothing less than an absolute prohibition; the question now therefore arises, whether the Indian Community should not seriously take this matter in hand, and petition or remonstrate with this Government on the subject; one point is rather singular, viz. that this order from the Treasury repeals without Parliament, the act of Parliament under which for *many* years all the Colonies of Great Britain have been supplied with their periodicals, according to law, how this is permissable. I am unable to say; this step would seem to be illegal, and I have no doubt that if the matter was taken up with spirit, and a sufficiently strong pressure be made, the restoration of the Falmouth Route for periodicals will be restored.

I remain, Sir, your's truly,
J. W. RICHARDSON.

London, 26th March 1840.

WE have received a letter from a correspondent signed "A. Z." about the Post Office arrangements. We certainly are surprized that 4 hours should be required to open Packets and arrange letters, for distribution. An efficient establishment ought to deliver double the number of letters which arrive by the Steamers in Bombay in two hours, Bombay has become the General Post Office of all India, not to mention the possessions to the East ward and even China. It is high time that some steps should be taken to engage an edifice better adapted for the magnitude of the business to be performed. Many a Chandler's Shop in England has a larger and more commodious window for the exhibition of its goods than that of the Bombay Post Office where all people crowd either in person or by deputy for their letters and Packets, and whence alone they are delivered.

We have another Bone to pick with the Post Office. A circular was issued that no Extras would be received from any of the Presses after 6 P. M. and in consequence (using all possible deligence) many of our up country Subscribers will be minus their Extra. We think that if a Committee of practical men was appointed by authority to report on the best means of making regulations for the speedy delivery of correspondence, and an Enginer appointed to draw up a plan for a commodious and well arranged new Post Office, it would be a Boon of no ordinary magnitude to the whole European Society of British India.

THE *Victoria* brings us but little News.—In England the excitement consequent on the Queen's Marriage still evinces itself in congratulatory addresses from all parties. The Houses of Parliament have been engaged with the Corn Laws. Mr. Villiers's motion was as usual swamped by the Country Gentlemen. Lord Darlington confessed that "The Monied Class who formerly kept aloof had now joined the Anti-Corn Law-League a measure which he deprecated.—The Duke of Buckingham in the House of Peers is reported to have said that 9s. a week was good pay for Agricultural Labourers. He has however denied the imputation. Lord John Russell in his place in Parliament has clearly and satisfactorily stated the objects of the China Expedition and the Mercantile World will be gratified at observing that indemnification for loss of their property is to be demanded. So we conceive that the holders of Opium Bonds may look up. The House of Commons appear to be getting further and further into the mire in their privilege dispute with the Court of Queen's Bench, and Lord John has tried his hand at legislation in the shape of a Bill to protect the Printers of the House, and the debate thereon exhibited the curious spectacle of the Solicitor General opposing the Government. In the mean time the war rages, Stock dale brings new actions and the House order fresh committals. The Irish have at length got their Municipal Bill shorn indeed of many of its useful provisions, but in the present state of the Corporations of that agitated portion of the Empire, any regulation must be for the better.—Lord Howick has brought the rate at which the Sholdier receives his rupee in India before the House, and the man who hates the sight of a Turban called Sir J. Hobhouse said nothing had been done towards equalizing the value of the rupee in the case, but that neither he nor the Company were to blame. If not who is? In the mean time the poor soldier suffers. Sir John then talked about equalizing the Pay of Soldiers at the three Presidencies to bring them to the standard of Bengal and said it would cost £45,000. This not being at all relevant to the matter in hand and an evident effort to stave off the question, would not satisfy Lord Howick who set him to rights, and told him he was talking about the rate of exchange on the rupee. That Soldiers were paid the rupee as half a Crown, when it was notoriously not worth more than 2s. and sometimes 1s. 10d, at which rate the poor private was obliged to remit to his family. The little President seems to have made no reply, and Lord Howick will bring the matter forward in a regular way again at an early opportunity.

A Bill has been brought in for the Union of the Canada's, and on Lord Duncannon bringing forward the Act for the distribution of reserved Lands formerly appropriated to the Church of England in Canada to all sects, granting one quarter to the Episcopal Church, one quarter to the Presbyterian, and the other half to be divided proportionately between all sects. Up rose the Bishops and raised the old cry of "The Church" in danger, and the Archbishop of Canterbury agitated a motion of an address to the Queen to refuse her assent to the Bill! When will the Church learn to be tolerant and careless of the Loaves and Fishes?

Lord Sandon wants to stop the growth of opium and Mr. Crawford has procured a select Committee to inquire into the complaints of the holders of the Opium given up to the Chinese. Lord Stanley gained a temporary victory on his Irish Registration Bill, but it remains to be seen if he has any great reason to congratulate himself on the event. The Tories are rejoicing in the anticipation of the defeat of Ministers and their consequent resignation on a motion to be made by Sir James Graham on their conduct with respect to China affairs, but it seems the Whigs are not at all alarmed at the result, for they have so often fallen on their legs whenever they have had a tumble that they are quite accustomed to it.

At the Court of Proprietors with regard to *East India* affairs, Mr. Poynder met with his usual ill luck and lost his motion about Idolatory. He deserves to be termed the Iconoclast as much as any Saint of ancient time. We regret to observe that Sir R. Jenkins the able Chairman of the Court of Directors was absent from the Court on account of sickness, and only trust that he has long since been restored to health, and the duties of the important station which he so ably fills.

Madras will rejoice to find that an Officer so intimately acquainted with India as Sir S. Whittingham has been selected for the Commander in Chief, while the important Command of the Chinese expedition allotted by report to Sir Hugh Gough is a flattering proof of the estimation in which he is held by the authorities at home. The Veteran Byng who has for 50 years braved the tempest of the Middlesex Hustings has had a grand Jubilee Dinner given to him on his completing that period of Senatorial duty. He was surrounded by the Ministry and a Seion of the noble House of Russell was in the chair. At a future issue we shall extract a detailed account of the Banquet Speeches &c. &c. several religious meetings had also occurred—at which the Duke of Sussex presided That illustrious personage is about if report speaks true to raise a Lady to whom he has long been privately united to the rank she ought to hold, with royal consent: and as a preparatory step she has been created Duchess of Inverness. We have long wished to see the Royal Marriage act repealed, it was enacted to serve the private animosities of George the Third and should be wiped from the Statute Book as a violation of the liberties of the most illustrious personages in the realm and in fact a regular encouragement to Royal libertinism and Concubinage.

The Foreign News with the exception of that from France is flat and uninteresting. The Anti-Anglican party have received a severe blow by the triumph of Thiers on the motion of one million of Francs for secret service money.

In Spain—The Moderado Ministry hold their places. M. Isturitz has been chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies. Cabrera had recovered from his sickness and the Town of Castillote had capitulated. In Portugal the English are in exceeding bad odour on account of the measures taken against the Slave Trade. The Cortes had been dissolved and a new one convocated.

HIS Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies is in a passion about sulpher and is likely to get a little British gunpowder to cool him. If the supplies are cut off for a week, The Lazzaroni will make his seat something harder than a bed of roses. We trust he will be dealt with vigorously, for a long time he has been tampering with the French to the detriment of British Merchants, forgetful alike of the power which assisted his Family in distress and replaced him on the Throne.

THE wily Viceroy of Egypt seems to be calculating upon the advantages of procrastination. Like an old Tiger over his prey. He is at Alexandria watching over his victim the Turkish Fleet, and working away at Fortifications while he is ruthlessly using up the materiel of his country by a sweeping conscription. He has ordered the organization of a National Guard of 9000 men at Cairo. However the poor fellans are not deceived by any of his nonsense, and they know that the Cairo National Guard will, marched wherever it suits the despot, whether to Arabia, Syria or Constantinople. One fact is certain that he has the greatest difficulty in procuring men, and even private servants have been seized, and the lame and blind were not secure. It seems in fact that like Falstaff he considers his people as "Mortal men and food for Powder"!!

Something must soon be settled by the Great Powers, but nothing is yet known, all is wrapt in obscurity. The rumour of a Russian Turco expedition against Ibrahim Pacha seems to have no other foundation than that such a proposition was made by the Russian Envoy, but the Turkish Council rejected the very polite offer. The French also appear very well inclined to induce the Porte to negotiate with the Egyptian Viceroy and would no doubt be truly happy at such an arrangement, having a good understanding with Mahommed Ali. In fact all the Great Powers are in the predicament of the characters in the Critic where Mr. Puff has the two Nieces Whiskerandos Telburnia and the rest at what he calls a dead lock. One cannot stab without tasting of the others dagger—we only want the Beef—eater who gets them out of the dilemma with the celebrated order "In the Queen's name I order you to drop all your swords and daggers"—such a character at Constantinople now, would be the greatest friend the Turkish Nation ever saw. Among our European Extracts will be found an article on the Naval and Military Establishments of Modern Egypt from the U. S. Journal which will repay the perusal at a period when that country is not unlikely to be the scene of warlike operations.

With regard to the United States every thing seems quiet. The President's message contains nothing interesting and all the Yankees appear to be *calculating* more about the Arrival and Departure of those great Leviathans of Steam Ships and the fluctuations of the Money Markets than any other topic. The Maine Boundary question is in statu quo.

The Belgians are terrifying Europe by their intestine Ministerial Convulsions and are changing their Functionaries on a dispute about a Pension to an old deserving Waterloo Netherland Officer. The Brave Belges are proper persons to strip a hero of his well won Military rewards.

His Majesty King Ernest is as usual doing all he can at Hanover to annoy his mother country. He has been holding a Jubilee on the 50th anniversary of *his Military Career*.!!! Did he ever hear of Major Sturgeon. We are happy to think that *now* there is a very remote chance of his ever ascending the throne of the British Empire, and we heartily wish the Hanoverian's joy of him.

CHIT CHAT.—We observe that the Revd. Dionysius Lardner, the popular Lecturer on the Steam Engine and railway experimentalist, is reported to have run off with the wife of Captain Haviside of Brighton—They have started for Ostend of course by Steam!!!

A Private in the Guards named William Brunskill was cast in £500 damages at the Sheriff's Court surrey on the 12th of March, for the seduction of the wife of the B. Roberts Esqr. Solicitor? How will the private pay?

Prince Albert has been made a D. C. L. by the Oxford University through the Chancellor the Duke Wellington.

It is reported that the introduction of Mustachoes is to become more or less general in the army—The Cavalry Guards, Fusilier Regiments, and Rifle Corps are to grow a crop forthwith. The Infantry of the Line are to be allowed a little time to get up the stubble.

Latest Furopean Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, March 30.

Numerous petitions were presented against and in favour of the corn laws, and some discussion took place on their presentation between Lord Clarendon, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Ashburton. Petitions giving rise to desultory discussion were also presented against Scotch church intrusion. The Bishop of Exeter postponed his motion respecting the Canada reserves bill, giving notice that he should on Friday move for the opinion of the judges on certain provisions of the bill.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Tuesday, March 31.

CORN LAWS.—Numerous petitions were presented relative to the corn laws. The Duke of Cleveland, who presented one of them, observed "that, having a certain portion of landed property, he was of opinion that the corn laws ought to be revised. He wished to follow out the maxim of 'Live and let live."

The Marquis of Londonderry questioned Lord Melbourne respecting what had passed between him and the corn law deputies as to a discrepancy between his (Lord Melbourne's) opinions now and and last session upon the subject of those laws.—Lord Melbourne satisfactorily replied.

SCOTCH CHURCH INTRUSION.—The Earl of Aberdeen stated his intention of bringing forward a measure upon this subject.

CLERGY RESERVES.—Lord Duncannon moved for certain correspondence relative to the clergy reserves from 1819 to 1829.—The Bishop of Exeter was astonished that her Majesty's government had not thought fit to give information earlier; and he was still more astonished when he read the letter presented to parliament from the Right Hon. C. P. Thompson' introducing the bill which was on their Lordship's table. The right rev. prelate proceeded to denounce that letter in no very measured terms. He said he thought it "contained, he would not say the *suggestio falsi*—because the right hon. gentleman could not mean to convey what was false—but contained averments the direct contrary of what was true." The bishop then quoted a private letter from Sir F. Head to prove that the clergy reserves did not tend to rebellion. "Any declaration," said the right rev. prelate, "the right hon. gentleman might make with respect to facts, would weigh no more with him than the idle wind that passeth by. If the noble viscount could re-establish the right hon. gentleman's credit, it would be for the credit of her Majesty's government." The right rev. prelate then proceeded to analyse the parts of the letter which related to the conflict between the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, and observed—"A number of sectarians joined in the plan for pulling down the church. The Church of Scotland, unable to prove her right to a share, immediately turns about to promote the destruction of the right of the Church of England, and to convert the reserves to the purposes of Romanism or general purposes." There is something more here than the *suggestio falsi*. On any plan the Church of Rome can have but a very small share. According to the plan in the bill the Church of England is to have one-fourth, the Church of Scotland another, and the remaining half is to be divided among all the sects in the proportions of their numbers. Now, as the whole of the other sects, including the Catholics, are 219,000, and the Catholics but 43,000, this would give only one-tenth of the whole to the Catholics. The bishop then moved for papers specified in his notice.—Lord MELBOURNE had no objection to the production of most of the papers moved for. Like the right rev. prelate, he deprecated the language of intimidation; but at the same time he trusted that their lordships would come to the consideration of the subject with a full view of the consequences to which it might lead, and with a clear view also of the circumstances of the country for which they had to legislate, and of the real state and nature of the question on which they had to decide.

"The task which the right rev. prelate had imposed on himself, was not in itself an unfitting or improper one; but he could not say that the manner in which the right rev. prelate had executed that task was befitting either his sacred calling, the situation in which he stood, or the place in which he spoke. (Hear, hear.) The greater part of the observation which had been thrown out respecting Mr. Poulett Thomson were utterly unfounded and uncalled for; and though it might be true that in the right rev. prelates remarks upon his (Lord Melbourne's) right hon. friend's letter, in particular, there was *suggestio falsi*, there was very evidently a *suppressio veri*. He thought it must be generally admitted that the right rev. prelate had gone to lengths which were quite beyond the liberty and license of parliamentary debate, and had indulged in a bitterness and asperity neither becoming him nor the place in which he spoke. (Hear, hear.)"

His lordship said he saw nothing unbecoming the right hon. gentleman, or unfitting for parliament, when he expressed his conviction that no successful opposition to this measure would be allowed to prevail. It was perfectly evident from the facts, which the right hon. gentleman stated, that his assertion was perfectly true. It certainly did appear to him (Lord Melbourne) that his right hon. friend's letter, as it stood, fully bore out his assertion, that for many years past, ever since 1823 or 1824, the constant and perpetual expression of opinion on the part of the representatives of the people in the country had been adverse to the appropriation of these clergy reserves, or of the proceeds of these reserves, to any other purposes than those of general education or the general improvement of the province. A particular question might be the occasion of great discord and of great discontent; it might be ranking in the minds of men, and yet there might be no immediate danger therein to the public peace or any insuperable obstacle in the way of its settlement.

"He had," he said, "wished that, whatever their lordship's decision on this subject might be, whatever view they might be inclined to take on it, they should come to its consideration with a due sense of its great importance, and without any feeling of bitterness, or acrimony, or asperity of party, or the manifestation of eagerness or violence on one side of the question or the other; but he must confess his hopes on this point had been very considerably diminished and affected, when he found, on the first debate on the subject, a clergyman of the Church of England, a dignitary of the Church of England, introducing into the debate—into the very beginning of the debate, unprovoked, unexcited by opposition—before, indeed, any one had spoken on the matter—introducing a tone of asperity and acrimony, and a fierceness of attack, which could hardly be justified by the utmost eagerness and violence of the warmest debate. (Hear, hear.)"

—The Duke of WELLINGTON must say that the right rev. prelate, having a knowledge of the contents of the papers, was quite right in pointing out to their lordships the bearing of them.—The Bishop of LONDON thought the noble viscount had no reason to be surprised, or even dissatisfied, that they could not approach the question now before them with the philosophic indifference with which they would listen to the details of an enclosure bill.—The Archbishop of Canterbury had hesitation in saying, that the clergy of the church of Scotland had not a legal right to be included within the provisions of the act which had been alluded to, referring to the terms "Protestant Church;" and the dissenters had no right at all. After the right to the Church of England had been established in Canada for above fifty years, he thought any attempt to call it in question most unjust as well as unwise.—Lord ELLENBOROUGH wished that the right rev. prelate had waited until Thursday when the judges would be present. In reply, the Bishop of EXETER, alluding to the reproof of Lord Melbourne, said—the noble viscount had been pleased to read him a severe lesson on temperance and moderation as to the manner in which he had brought forward this subject, and as to his alleged attack on the Governor-General of Canada, but in justification of himself he (the Bishop of Exeter must say, in reply, that he had never listened to any one that had laboured under such a complete ignorance of the whole subject as the noble viscount. After some further observations on the part of Lord Ellenborough and the Lord Chancellor, who said that only three of the judges would be present, and that it was contrary to the practice of their lordships to call for the opinions of the judges on such a point, the motion, after an amendment suggested by Lord Duncannon, was agreed to.

Thursday, April 2.

CORN LAWS.—Petitions were presented in support of and against the corn-laws, which gave rise to a desultory debate, in the course of which the Earl of HARDWICKE stated that the Cambridgeshire agricultural labourers received from 16s. to 18s. per week.

SPANISH LEGION.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, on presenting two petitions from officers in the late Spanish legion, respecting the liquidation of their claims, one signed by proxy by 300 officers, the other personally by 180, wished to call attention to the subject, as it was under the sanction of government that these officers had been induced to enter the service.—If the Spanish government would not redeem the pledge they had made, the British government was bound to satisfy the claimants. The noble marquis proceeded to describe the nature of the engagement entered into with those officers, and to specify the instances in which it was violated. Having read a long letter from Sir De Lacy Evans, dated in November 1835, he contended that that letter fully proved that these officers had entered the service with the clearest encouragement, and under the direct sanction of the British as well as the Spanish government. They had no chance of a satisfactory adjustment of their claims by Spain, and he, the marquis, was anxious to secure to them what they had so laboriously earned. He alluded to the intention of Sir De Lacy Evans to bring forward a motion in the other house on the subject after Easter, and in that case he would second the gallant officer in their lordship's house, either by moving an address to her Majesty, or in some other mode. Though the question might not be deemed of great interest in that house, when the whole was submitted to the public, and when it was known that 400 British officers could not get their pay, a very general feeling would be excited in their favour, and the greatest disgust would be felt at the course which her Majesty's government had taken. The noble marquis read a number of documents in support of the views he had expressed, and concluded with observing that after the delay which had taken place he should feel bound to submit some motion on the subject.—Lord MELBOURNE calling upon the marquis to give notice then, he moved accordingly for copies or extracts of the communications on the subject, between ministers and the Spanish government.—The Earl of Clarendon should like to know on what ground the noble marquis came forward now to represent the legion.

"Whatever were the noble marquis's motives, whether for good or harm, some answer should be given to his assertions, and he thought that he should best consult the convenience of the house by bringing forward a few facts which would set that question in a clear point of view. In the first place, he should like to know on what terms, on what grounds, the noble marquis had come forward to represent the British legion, or whether the noble marquis had any communication with officers of that force, for he could not conceive how they should be so forgetful of all feelings of honour and decorum, and should have so little *esprit de corps*, as to select the noble marquis as their representative, after he had so vilified them in this house. The noble marquis had described the legion as a sweeping together of the most idle, dissolute, and abandoned scouring of society; that in Spain they were drunken, cowardly, and cruel; and asserted that in return for the humanity of the Carlists they had murdered 130 prisoners. He could not believe that any officer of the legion should have made the noble marquis his advocate in this house without his having first made a retraction of all those charges, and he thought that their lordships also were entitled to the benefit of that retraction."

After describing what had been done by the commission, his lordship observed that the utmost desire existed on the part of the Spanish government to effect a settlement of their claims; and the superior officers were satisfied with their report, and with the manner in which the business had been conducted by the commission. The noble earl concluded with observing that—

"The commissioners having now closed their labours, and the amount of the debt having been clearly ascertained, the whole matter would now be formally and energetically brought by the noble viscount before the Spanish government; and although the embarrassments of that government still continued and were well known, and although the civil war in that country was not yet at an end, so that the enormous charges to which the government had been put on account of it were still undiminished, yet he (the Earl of Clarendon) was quite sure that the Spanish government looked upon the claim of the legion as a most sacred obligation, and that they would make every effort to discharge that debt so soon as it lay in their power to do so. (Hear, hear.)"

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY, in reply, contended that the question was not as to the issuing of certificates, but the payment of the claims. Why did not the noble viscount insist on the payment of these claims?—After some observations from the Duke of WELLINGTON, the discussion terminated by the petition being laid on the table.

Friday April 3.

The consolidated fund (eight millions) bill, the army and marine mutiny bills, the Arbroath and Forfar railway bill, and several private bills received the Royal assent by commission.

Petitions against any further grant to the College of Maynooth, on the subject of church extension and the Irish municipal bill, were presented by several noble lords. Petitions on the subject of the corn laws were presented by the Earl of Winchilsea, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Rosebery the Earl of Wicklow, from Ireland, who stated that under the present system the agricultural classes of that country had been progressively improving; by the Marquis of Westminster, Lord Fitzgerald the Duke of Newcastle, the Earl of Radnor, the Marquis of Normanby, and several other peers. The Earl of GALLOWAY, in presenting some petitions against the repeal of the corn laws, stated that those who were agitating the country to such a frightful degree upon the subject were revolutionising it at the expense of the landed interest. He had been informed that it was intended to set up an association, to be called the Land Redemption Society. The parties who had proposed it had quoted several verses from Genesis, to show that the land had been given by the Almighty to the people in common, and that they ought to resume it. It was further proposed, that, when they possessed themselves of the land, it was to be placed in the hands of commissioners for national purposes. This, in his opinion, showed that there was a spirit abroad which required what they had not got—a united ministry to put it down. (Hear, hear.)

In answer to the Marquis of Londonderry, Viscount MELBOURNE said he must refuse the production of the papers relative to the Spanish legion of which the noble marquis had given notice. It would be injudicious as it was unprecedented to lay them on the table pending negotiations.

The metropolitan police courts bill was read a third time and passed.

After the presentation of a few petitions their lordships adjourned.—*Examiner April 5th.*

THE COURT.

Congratulatory Addresses upon the Royal Marriage still continue to be presented almost daily to her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Prince George of Cambridge completed his 21st year on the 26th March.

The King of Holland has publicly abandoned his projected marriage with the Countess d'Oultremont.

The marriage of the Duke de Nemours with the Princess Victoria of Saxe Cobourg, is to take place at Paris after Easter; and it is said that the King and Queen of the Belgians and the Duchess of Kent will be present.

A marriage has taken place between Count Alfred of Neipperg, and the Princess Mary of Wurtemberg.

The union of the Imperial Crown Prince of Russia with the Princess Mary of Hesse Darmstadt has, it is stated, been postponed to next year, in consequence of the extreme youth of the bride.

At the Court at St. James's Palace, March 6, the Queen was pleased to invest Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, K. G., her Majesty's Consort, with the ensigns of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Duchess of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Lady Cecilia Letitia Underwood (eldest surviving daughter of Arthur Saunders, second Earl of Arran, by Elizabeth, his third wife, daughter of Richard Underwood, late of the city of Dublin, Esq.), and the heirs male of her body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Duchess of Inverness.

Her Majesty has taken upon herself to settle the question of precedence, to which the Duke of Wellington and the House of Peers refused their sanction; having been pleased to declare and ordain, that Field Marshal His Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, K. G., her Majesty's Consort, shall henceforth, upon all occasions and in all meetings, except where otherwise provided by act of Parliament, have, hold, and enjoy place, pre-eminence, and precedence, next to her Majesty.

There is a very general belief that with consent of her Majesty in Council, a marriage will be *publicly* solemnised between his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex and Lady Cecilia Underwood, created Duchess of Inverness; and that a message will be sent down to the House of Commons recommending an addition of 6000*l.* a year to his Royal Highness's income. The maiden name of this lady was Gore, she being the daughter of Arthur, second Earl of Arran, by his third wife, Miss Underwood, and sister of the half-blood to the late earl, and aunt to the present earl. In 1815 Lady Cecilia became the second wife of Sir George Buggin, knight, who was formerly one of the partners in the professional house of Venables, Buggin, and Bleasdale (afterwards Bleasdale and Alexander), of Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, attorneys and solicitors. Sir George Buggin, after he had quitted the profession, resided principally, if not wholly, at Tunbridge Wells, where the Duke of Sussex was a frequent visitor at his house. Shortly after the death of Sir George, Lady Cecilia Buggin assumed her mother's more euphonious name of Underwood, and is now said to be married to his royal highness.—*Overland Mail Extra.*

CHINA.

MARCH 24.—COMMONS.—Sir J. Graham postponed his motion, founded on the China papers before the House, to the 6th April.

Mr. Crawford having presented a petition from merchants in London calling for inquiry, moved, that the grievances complained of in the petitions of the owners and representatives of the owners of a large part of the opium delivered up by Captain Elliot to the Chinese authorities, be referred to a select committee. The hon. gentleman went into a history of the trade in opium from the earliest period it had existed, between Bengal and China, up to the time when Commissioner Lin was invested with extraordinary powers, superseding all the authorities under the Viceroy, and appeared in Canton for the purpose of putting the authority which he possessed into effect. The events which followed were too notorious to need repetition. Capt. Elliot, after having returned from Canton, having got as it appeared into the lion's mouth, called upon the British merchants to give up the opium in their possession to the Chinese authorities; of course, on the principle and understanding of indemnification. The government at home had not as yet acknowledged those measures, and the bills drawn by Captain Elliot for the indemnification of the owners of opium had not been paid. Now he had only further to state what appeared to him to be the position in which the British merchants at Canton stood in regard to Captain Elliot, as British superintendant there. He believed that by act of Parliament they owed full and implicit allegiance to every order he might make; they had no choice but to do so.

Sir G. Staunton, who seconded the motion, said he thought that had the order of the 11th September 1839 been issued three years, or even seven months sooner, they would not now be discussing the claims to compensation, nor have seen a suspension of trade, nor a contest which it was desirable to avoid. He, however, concurred in the course pursued by her Majesty's Government.

Lord Sandon thought it right to state the course he intended to pursue in his motion on the 26th: it was to call on the House to condemn in strong terms the continuance by the East India Company of the growth of opium for barter with the Chinese, and to declare the expediency of this country lending its best endeavours to enable the Chinese Government to suppress the mischievous and iniquitous trade in opium. He had strong doubts whether the empire of China had not a more just cause of war with us than we had with it.

Lord Palmerston stated that no objection would be offered to the appointment of the select committee. He conceived that if his hon friend (Sir G. Staunton) were to examine the papers laid before the House, he would see that he laboured under mistake in supposing that her Majesty's Superintendent, since the trade was thrown open, had departed from the conduct pursued by the supercargoes of the East India Company with regard to the smuggling trade in opium.

MARCH 26.—COMMONS.—The second reading of Lord Stanley's Bill for amending the Registration of Irish Voters, was carried against Ministers by a majority of 16.

SUMMARY OF THE DIVISION.

Majority for the second reading (tellers included).....		252
Minority against the second reading (do.)...		236
Pairs (46).....		92
Absent... ...Tories.....		10
Liberals.....		53
Vacant (Totnes, Ludlow, Inverness, Sutherland)...		4
Not taken his seat.....(Helston).....		1
Speaker.....		1
		658

POSTSCRIPT.

LONDON, *Saturday Morning, 4th April.* 1840.

In the House of Lord last night, after some preliminary business and presentation of various petitions, the Marquis of Londonderry ask

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

ed for the papers relating to the Spanish auxiliary legion.—The metropolitan courts police bill was read a third time.—The Bishop of Exeter moved for certain documents relating to the clergy reserves in Canada.

In the Commons numerous petitions were presented against and in favour of the corn laws —Mr Pakington put certain questions relative to the clergy reserves in Canada—The attendance of Sheriff Evans was postponed to May 6th.—The committee for the opium trade inquiry was nominated.—Mr Brotherton opened the corn law debate.—Sir Robert Peel's was the last, but the most important speech of the night, consisting mainly of an attempted refutation of three arguments used by the advocates for corn-law repeal. He began by administering a little flattery to the great manufacturing interests of the country, which some of the thick and thin advocates of the landlords in the Tory press cannot stomach. They say, "he conceded a great deal too much to the anti corn law agitators, when he spoke of manufactures 'as the main spring of our prosperity.'" The arguments attempted to be refuted by Sir Robert were that the exportation of gold was not caused by the corn laws, because derangements of the currency had taken place in countries where there are no corn laws. That the fluctuations in the price of food was not the effect of the corn laws, because great fluctuation had prevailed before the corn laws existed; and thirdly, that there is no decline of trade. To these points Sir Robert cautiously kept and covered with his wonted veil of specious sophistry the fallacies he mingled with his verities to adapt the whole to the views of his partisans. Sir Robert seems not to have forgotten his letter to Mr. Dawson at Devonport, Mr. Villiers's *total* repeal puts every other view or consideration of the question out of sight, so the right hon. baronet would have none of it. "Many had expressed a hope to hear his plan of a modification. Now, if he entertained any such plan or intention, he repeated now what he said before, that nothing was so absurd as to declare an inviolable adherence to details. He prefered the present sliding scale to a fixed duty, but to make a determined positive declaration that this law was absolute perfection, and that in no circumstances he would listen to modification, was utterly unworthy of any man. He had no intention to propose such a modification, and if he had it would be a most unseasonable opportunity to discuss it on the proposition of the hon. gentleman, because the hon. gentleman proposed to go into a committee on the plain intelligible principle that we ought to repeal this law, that it was perfectly impolitic and unjust, that the agitation against it was well founded, that the corn tax was intended solely for the benefit of the agriculturists to the prejudice of the rest of the community and nothing could be more absurd than on such an invitation, under such auspices, to take the troubles of discussing some plan of modification." At the conclusion of Sir Robert Peel's speech Mr. Warburton moved "that the debate be adjourned to Monday next." On this Mr Bradshaw trickily moved as an amendment the adjournment of the debate to Monday week. The question put by the Speaker was, that the debate be adjourned. The House divided: Ayes, 129 and two tellers; Noes, 225 and two tellers. If the motion would have been, that the adjournment of the debate be to Monday week; which, if carried, would have led to an adjournment, when the day arrived, until after the holidays. On Wednesday week the adjournment takes place; and it is well known to those who whom moved the adjournment to Monday week that the houses would necessarily be occupied with important bills from the Lords. Under these circumstances, with so large a majority against the supporter of the motion, Mr Warburton moved that the house do now adjourn, in order to avoid a division on the main question with so many supporters of the motion absent, it having been understood that no division was to take place. The motion has become dropped order, and will be resumed another day where it left off. No; the corn law question is not to be so easily got rid of. Corn law repeal shall again and again be dinned into the ears of our taskmaster and we trust the issue to an overruling Providence.

Information has been received, *via* Paris, that Elio, Iturmendie, and Alzua had been arrested in the departments adjoining the Pyrenees, as they were preparing to enter Spain. Cabrera, it seems, had written to the leading Carlists in France to the effect that, unless they succeeded in making a diversion in Biscay, all his hopes were destroyed. It was reported that the French Government had determined to make every exertion to prevent this insurrection; and there is no great apprehension that Cabrera's fate can be delayed by any such desperate expedient. There is no reason to doubt that the French Government will throw every possible obstacle in the way of the success of this attempt to revive the civil war in the Basque provinces.

The King of Hanover has been seriously indisposed.

Mr. O'Connell has written a letter to Mr. Barratt, of the *Pilot* Irish paper, which commences as follows:—"I beg to call your particular attention to the first article in the *Examiner* of yesterday, on the subject of Stanley's attempt to abrogate the Irish Reform Bill. It is an admirable article; and if it had no other merit, it would be a great one, that it has fixed on Stanley for life the appellation of 'Scorpion Stanley.' It is a short but most expressive name—'Scorpion Stanley.' It is the more appropriate, as Ireland is blessed with a soil to which serpents, and adders, and scorpions, and other venomous things that crawl, and kill also when they can, are quite ungenial, and incapable of protracted existence." He requests Mr. Barratt to reprint the article, and observe, truly "Stanley's bill is, in fact, a bill to take away from the Catholic people of Ireland, and from the humbler classes of Protestants and Presbyterians, all participation in the franchise."

MILITARY AND NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF MODERN EGYPT.

(*From the United Service Journal for March.*)

The changes wrought within the last few years in the condition of Egypt, a country for previous ages, comparatively unknown amongst the nations of the earth, only remembered as synonymous with torpor, decay, effeminacy, and misrule, must be ranked, foremost perhaps, in the list of those surprising phenomena of sudden and complete regeneration, characteristic of the present century. Nor are these changes the less remarkable from their having been originated and perfected by the active genius of a single extraordinary man, who cannot perhaps be better designated, than as the Napoleon of the East,—that Napoleon, with whose extent of view, capacity for governing, and it may be, with whose inordinate ambition, the character of Mehemet Ali bears so many and striking points of resemblance. For this sudden, and to certain extent, unprecedented success, Egypt is, from the very nature of its position and circumstances, mainly indebted to the power and organization of its armies; to the actual state and condition of which, as well as to a consideration of its military and naval establishments, we shall proceed to direct our readers' attention, at a moment when a collision with that new Power is not improbable.

The entire disposition and management of the modern Egyptian army, is vested in the Minister-at-War, an office created by Mehemet Ali, whose chief ambition it has lately been to place the organization of his forces, both military and naval, on a footing, assimilating as closely as local circumstances will permit, with the great establishments of Europe. He exercises the appointment to all ranks and gradations in the service, both superior and subaltern; and his decision is final in all cases of dismissal from the Army. A Council, consisting of several general officers and colonels, commandants of artillery, and of the engineers, forms part of his administration; of this Council he is the President; and to its decision are submitted all contracts for the supply of the army with arms, accoutrements, and materials of war.

The General of Artillery has the direction and control of the arsenals, cannon-foundries, gunpowder and saltpetre works, of the printing establishments and cloth manufactories, all of which are within the administration of the Minister-at-War. The *Nâzers* receive their orders direct from the General of Artillery, with whom they are in constant correspondence, respecting the details of their several establishments. These *Nâzers* are the chiefs or directors of the various works, manufactories, and depots above alluded to, and are also themselves members of the Council, which consists of twenty; the adjudication of tenders, and the reception of the reports from the *Moudyrs*, and *Maimours*, on the contents of which reports, it is their province to deliberate and conclude. Their decisions are irrevocable, when once they have received the sanction of the Viceroy. The *Moudyrs* are the governors or superintendents of departments: there are two of these great officers for the province of Upper Egypt, one for the Middle district, and four for Lower Egypt. The *Maimours* are their sub-delegates or representatives; their charge it is, to see that the contributions be punctually paid, and the canals, bridges, and dykes, maintained in proper condition; the manufacturing establishments likewise, are under their superintendence. The Maimours are also expressly charged to see that the practice of vaccination be carried into full effect throughout their several districts, to enforce the rigid execution of the orders they may receive relating to the levy and conscription of the troops: as likewise of the bodies of men destined for the supply of the works. The office of *Maimour* or delegate, was formerly filled by Turks; lattorly, however, the *Maimours* have been chosen from the native Egyptian population, and, for the most part from the class of *Fellahs*, or cultivators of the soil.

As is the case in Turkey, so every thing in Egypt is of a military character. In the chief towns, the care of the police is placed under the immediate charge of an officer termed the *Bashe Agha*: he watches over the safety and conduct of the inhabitants, maintains order and tranquillity amongst the crowded population, establishes the day and night patrol, arrests delinquents and disturbers of the public peace, and has the special superintendence of the places of public resort.

The police of the markets is assigned to a Turkish officer, called *Mohtëceb*, or *Aghâ* of provisions; every day he parades through the town, accompanied by a numerous suite of agents, one of whom carries a large pair of scales. Such retailers of articles of food as are found to have their weights and measures in the least deficient, receive the bastonnade on the spot. The *Aghâ* renders, as does also the *Mohtëceb*, a daily report of his operations, to the *Kiahia*, or commandant of the place, from whom he receives his orders relating to the supply of the markets.

In each quarter of the town is an officer called *Cheykh el-tuma*, or commandant of a section; he is appointed by the *Kiahia*, and is subject to his administration. He is generally chosen for his talent and his influence with the inhabitants; he is at the same time a justice of the peace and commissioner of police, in which character his duties correspond pretty nearly to those of a similar officer in the cities of the continent of Europe.

Nor is it in the municipal establishments alone, that this tendency to military centralization is observable in the policy of modern Egypt. Schools of public instruction have been founded for the service of the army; some details respecting which may not prove uninteresting to the reader.

The military schools are under the direction of a Council of Public Instruction, consisting of a president and three members, chosen for their learning and ability amongst the men of letters. Its sittings are held in a spacious building, recently constructed in the great square of Ezbékyën, at Cairo Monâktar Bey, Minister of Instruction and of the Public Works, was, in 1839, president of this Council. At this school, there are a vast number of students divided into several classes, in some of which, attention is devoted to the study of the French language; whilst in others, the study of the Arabic language and literature is pursued with unremitting zeal. There are two classes reserved for Turkish and Persian. A *Nazer* is charged with the police regulations of this establishment, wherein the students board and lodge.

The Council of Public Instruction has also under its direction the School of Artillery at Tourah, that of the Cavalry at Gyzeh, the School of Infantry at Damietta, consisting of 200 scholars, who are taught the Arabic and Turkish languages, mathematics, and the use of arms; the Veterinary School, and the preparatory schools in all the departments.

The Engineer-in-Chief of Roads and Bridges receives his orders direct from the President of the Council of Public Instruction.

The School of Medicine, the Military Hospital, and the Council of Health, are likewise of modern establishment.

The Military Hospital, situated between the villages of El-Khanké and Abou-zabel, was erected under the direction, and after the plans of M. Clot, at that time Physician-in-Chief to the Egyptian army. It is at the same time an Hospital and school of medicine. The school is at present established at Casr-el-A'yny, near Cairo. There are six professorships attached: viz. of anatomy and surgery, internal pathology, medicine, external pathology, physic, chemistry, and botany.

Four masters of the French language, and two translators, are attached to the School of Medicine and of Pharmacy. The medical students are 140 in number, exclusive of 50 others who follow the courses of pharmacy. There is an annual examination of the students.

The new hospital, which can make up 1200 beds, is well maintained and regulated, and rooms airy and light; its management is remarkable for order and extreme cleanliness. The professors perform medical duty in the wards of the hospital.

The appointment of physicians and surgeons to the army is vested in the Council of Health, consisting of four members, chosen from the principal physicians in the service of Mehemet Ali: Clot-Bey is the President. This Council proposes the names of the army surgeons, &c., to be appointed, after examination, to the War-Minister, whose previous sanction is requisite for their appointment, change, advancement, or removal.

Veterinary School.

Not far from the hospital, a handsome building has been erected for the school of veterinary medicine, founded by M. Hamont. It has 120 students for the diseases to which the horse is subject. Two French Professors direct the studies. There are usually about 100 sick horses lodged in the infirmary attached to the school.

Infantry School at El-Khanké.

In this school, which is of recent establishment, 400 young Arabs are taught the use of arms, exercise, military conduct, and the Arabian, Turkish, and Persian languages.

A surgeon-major is attached to this school, for the care of the sick and wounded.

*Cavalry School at Gyzeh.**

This school is situated on the very spot, and in the very palace, wherein Mourad-Bey, the celebrated warrior, usually resided, and where Napoleon passed the night succeeding the battle of the Pyramids. This building, rich with so many warlike recollections, is now a cavalry barrack. Here, 200 young soldiers are taught cavalry manœuvres. Their uniform, with the exception of the head-dress, resembles that of the French chasseurs à cheval. They have masters for the Arabian and Turkish languages, and officers to command them: to whom have recently been added teachers of French, drawing, fencing, and sword exercise, a riding-master, and a military superintendent of the exercises. Here the young Arabs are taught to sound the trumpet, and are familiarised with the other instruments used in the cavalry band. In this school there is an admixture of Turks and Egyptians. Both the one and the other are destined to officer the cavalry regiments. In general they are well instructed, and exemplary in their behaviour and deportment.

Here, also, as in the rest of the military establishments, there is a *Nazer*, whose charge it is to maintain strict order amongst the cadets, to inflict punishment on the subalterns, and to superintend the distribution of provisions and horse-rations: he corresponds with the Minister-at-War of whom he holds his appointment.

Artillery School at Torrah.

A Spanish Colonel, Don Antonio de Seguera, was the founder of this establishment: it was he that suggested to Ibrahim the idea of a special school for supplying the Egyptian army with artillery officers. About five years since, he presented a plan of the school which was forthwith approved of, and adopted in all its details: 300 students, chosen from amongst the pupils at the preparatory school of Casr-el-A'yny, have, since that period, been assembled at Torrah. They are taught the elements of the English, French, and Italian languages. Col. Seguera himself gives them lessons in mathematics and field-drawing, and competent teachers are appointed to exercise them in gunnery, and the higher branches of artillery practice. Their progress in the science, both theoretical and practical, has been rapid; and those amongst them who joined the army in the campaign in Syria gave proof of their ability. In the use both of heavy and light artillery, and in the science of fortification, the Egyptian officers have displayed consummate skill.

Shortly after the formation of the artillery school at Torrah, the Viceroy, fully alive to the importance of the establishment, visited the school in person: he was so well satisfied with the progress already made, that, on the same day, Colonel de Seguera received the title of *Bey*, together with the rank of a general officer.

The park of artillery at Torrah consist of twenty-four batteries. An infirmary is annexed to the school, with a resident surgeon and apothecary.

Military School of Music at El-Khanké.

In order that the organisation of the modern Egyptian army might in all things assimilate with that of the armies of Europe, each regiment has been ordered to be furnished with a military band. For this purpose, the requisite musical instruments have been imported, together with the respective teachers, mostly from France. The facility with which the young Arab *Fellahs* execute even the most difficult pieces is surprising. The school at *Elkhanké* consists of 130 pupils: four teachers instruct them, twice a-day, in the elements of music. A French Professor, M. Carre, is, we believe, at present, the director of the establishment. There are likewise classes for instruction in the Arabian language. When the War-Minister requires musicians for the infantry regiments, the pupil pass an examination, and the more advanced are sent off to their destination.

Primary, or Preparatory School, at Casr-el-A'yny.

This vast edifice, on the banks of the Nile between modern Cairo and ancient *Kair*, was originally a pleasure retreat: the French turned it into a detached hospital (hospital retranche). It was in one of its bastions that the mortal remains of the illustrious Kleber were deposited. The Turks subsequently converted it into cavalry barracks. The Viceroy, with a view to its present destination, enlarged it considerably by adding new buildings; and it now contains 800 youths, of from ten to fifteen years of age, belonging to the first families of the capital, both Turkish and Egyptian. First rate masters, selected and paid by the Government, instruct them in the Arabian, Turkish, and Persian languages. This establishment serves as a preparatory school for those medicine, of infantry, and cavalry: pupils are received here also for the navy. To it is annexed a library, containing upwards of 15,000 volumes, the French and Italian.

The number of similar preparatory schools at present in Egypt is upwards of fifty, and of the pupils, upwards, of 5000. Cairo itself possesses three.

The Arsenal at the Citadel, and its dependencies.

Ten years since the arsenal was but a poor affair; at the present day it is immense; its spacious buildings occupy a portion of the citadel, from the ancient palace of Saladin to the Janisaries Gate, fronting the great square of Roumeyleh.

In the portion of the building set apart for the manufacture of arms, there are 900 workmen employed. From 600 to 650 muskets are produced per month; each musket cost twelve piastres*. The master gunsmiths are paid by the piece; the other workmen receive wages by the day.

There are separate workshops for the manufacture of gunstocks for the infantry, and sabres for the cavalry.

The cartridge-boxes, shoulder-belts, bridles and saddles—everything, indeed, that is requisite for the complete equipment both of a foot and horse soldier, are here manufactured.

A large portion of the establishment is set apart for the making and warehousing of the baggage train and ammunition-waggons, and of carriages for the guns.

But the most important of all the works, and that which undoubtedly claims the greatest attention, is cannon-foundry. From three to four pieces, of from four to eight pounds, are produced every month; mortars of eight inches, and howitzers of twenty-four inches in diameter, are sometimes cast. Certainly, not less than 15000 workmen are constantly employed in this department. The consumption of iron and fuel is immense.

Musket Factory of Had-el Marsoud.

The establishment of this factory is posterior to that of the citadel. It was not till towards the end of the year 1831 that the workmen were assembled, and that the premises, formerly used as a cloth-manufactory, underwent the requisite alterations.

Its organization was confided to a Genoese, Mr. Marengo, since known under the name of Aly-Effendy. At present there are 1,200 workmen, masters and apprentices, employed, and they manufacture on an average 900 muskets per month, exclusive of 800 English muskets, which with the exception of the barrels, are completely remounted.

Here, as at the citadel, are manufactured muskets for the infantry of the line, and carabines for the cavalry, on the mode of those used in our armies. These muskets cost, one with the other, forty piastres each; a difference, it will be remarked, of twenty-eight piastres beyond those manufactured at the citadel: to account for which seeming anomaly it has been supposed, that the superior quality of the iron and of the fuel employed, joined to the greater number of workmen engaged in the one manufactory than in the other, might create the difference in price. Such, at least are the reasons assigned by the overseers at the factory, whenever this difference in the price of muskets at the two establishments, is pointed out to them by an inquiring visitor.

Once a week the barrels are proved. When the iron is of middling quality, as is the case with that at present employed, one-fifth of the number burst, or are otherwise damaged, in the proof: but, if the iron be of a good quality, the portion thrown aside amounts but to one-sixth. In general the muskets are remarkably well made; a very experienced eye could, alone, detect a fault in the workmanship: the fault would lie rather in the quality of the iron, than, in the workman's want of skill.

To be continued.

The *Great Western* steam-vessel arrived at Bristol yesterday morning from New York in 14 days, bringing 45 passengers. The news by this conveyance is of little importance. Another steam boat accident has occurred, when several persons were killed. The Canada intelligence is of no moment, consisting principally of remarks upon the position of the Americans in Maine, and on the boundary question.

The Earl of Enniskillen, after many months of suffering, breathed his last at his residence, Florence Court, in the county of Fermanagh, on the morning of Tuesday. The noble Lord is succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, Lord Cole, whose elevation to his present rank will create a vacancy in the representation of Fermanagh, of which he has been member since 1831.

It is said Mr. Villiers's motion upon the Corn-laws being rejected, arrangements will be made for laying down some basis of political action, to establish between the labouring, manufacturing, and mercantile classes, that co-operation which has sometimes been interrupted, but which, once secured, cannot but surmount every opposition.

Quarterly Average of the weekly Liabilities and Assects of the Bank of England, from the 7th, of Jan., 1840, to the 31st of March, 1841, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act 3 and 4 William V I cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation..	£16 818,000	Securities..	£23,113000
Deposits.. .	7,704.000	Bullion.. ..	4,366.000
	£24,522,000		£27,473,000

Downing street, April 2, 18 40.—*Examiner, April 5.*

* The Egyptian piastre is about 2½*d* English-money; the prime cost, therefore, of each musket would be 2*s.* 6*d.* nearly.

U. S. Journ. No. 136, March, 1840.

* A village on the banks of the Nile, exactly facing Old Cairo, or the ancient Ca'ir.

Printed at the Gazette Press, by Nowrojee Hormuzjee